

# Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 2.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1835.

NUMBER 23

**OXFORD DEMOCRAT,**  
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY  
**GEORGE W. MILLETT.**  
TERMS.—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.—  
One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.  
—Two dollars at the end of the year.  
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the  
option of the Publisher.  
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms;  
the proprietor not being accountable for any error in  
any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.  
Communications, and Letters on business must be  
addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

## Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate,  
and of the House of Representatives:

The objects for which we are convened are of deep interest to our constituents, and impose a high responsibility on ourselves. Assembled to consult for the public welfare, we are forcibly reminded of the goodness of an overruling Providence, in continuing to us the immunities we enjoy, as a constituent member of this highly favored Republic.

We meet under circumstances of general prosperity. The productions of the year that have just closed, are abundant, affording an ample supply for the wants of the community. We have been free from the ravages of the fatal diseases by which some portions of our land have been visited; and we are bound to acknowledge our gratitude to God for these blessings, and to implore his guidance, in our mutual endeavors to serve the people, in the several stations they have assigned us.

We have cause, Gentlemen, to think highly of our country. Our soil is exuberantly rich; our government is based upon the principles of equal rights and equal privileges, and operates lightly upon all, and our people are free, independent and happy. A comparative view of our present resources and prosperity as a nation, with what they have been at any former juncture, will forcibly demonstrate, that we are rapidly advancing in wealth, population, and political influence.

The promptness, energy, and patriotism, which have characterized the administration of the federal government, during the official term of the illustrious individual who is now at the head of it, command the highest respect and confidence of the American people. It is, moreover, a consideration, which may justly inspire the citizen with increased reliance upon the wisdom of the National Executive, that those measures of his administration which have been most signalized by determined opposition, have in their progress and results been most successful, in securing popular esteem.

The policy and successive measures of the National Administration, relative to the present United States Bank, have received the commendations of each Legislature of this State, during a series of years past; and in the recent popular elections, these commendations have been sanctioned by our constituents, too obviously for misapprehension, & too distinctly to admit of doubt respecting the course, which obedience to their will, imposes upon us respectively.

An institution, which, like the present United States Bank, discloses a disposition to wield its extensive powers in rivalry with that of the government which created it, cannot be regarded otherwise than as dangerous to public liberty. The experience of more than a year has confirmed me in the opinion, that as a servant of the National Government, the Bank can be spared without detriment to the fiscal operations of any department; as a rival of government, in any thing, it surely ought not to be endured. Being fully convinced, that it has become obnoxious to the charge, of assuming control by counter influences of a dangerous character, the policy and measures of the federal government, and that the monopoly of power which it possesses over the industry and business relations of the people, may, with more safety to the public, be divided among local institutions, I shall cheerfully accord my co-operation, in any proceedings which your deliberations may suggest as expedient, for conveying to the National Executive and to Congress, the clearly indicated wishes of the people of Maine upon this subject.

The recent political agitation in our country, has been productive of mixed benefit and evil to the community. It has aroused the citizen to reflect seriously upon the worth of political virtue, and to renew his choice in the exercise of his suffrages, between popular freedom on the one hand, and a subjection to the influence of combined wealth on the other. So far, the effect has been indubitably salutary. But there is cause for apprehending that the same occasion has given rise to inroads upon the freedom of our popular elections, altogether opposed to the spirit of our free institutions.

The freedom and purity of the elective franchise, lies at the foundation of our republican system of government. Upon the fidelity with which these are watched and protected by the citizen and public officer, the duration of popular liberty mainly depends. Corruption, oppression, and menaces, in whatever manner presented, are alike adverse to them. That the personal independence of the citizen, in all elections, may receive every species of protection, that timely legislation can furnish, and that those hostile influences may be prevented from acting upon the choice of public officers, or be properly dealt with when detected, I respectfully suggest, whether it may not be advisable to ren-

der them, in this State, penal offences by legislative enactment, and subject to exemplary punishment.

I cannot but regard the late acts of Congress relative to the Gold and Silver currency of the country, as conducive to great improvement in this essential department of our national concerns. And it is worthy of consideration, whether a gradual curtailment of the privilege of issuing bills under the denomination of five dollars, now extended to the several Banking Institutions in this State, by the twentieth section of the Act of March 31, 1831, will not beneficially serve the policy, thus commended by national legislation. Simultaneous with the operation here suggested, an enactment of similar import with the repealed section of "An Act to restrain unincorporated Bank Associations, and for other purposes," passed March 15, 1831, would also be found expedient, to prohibit the circulation, within this State, of the bills of foreign Banks, of denominations prohibited to Banks in our own.

Upon the subject of education, the duties of the legislature are made imperious by the language of our State Constitution. Much has heretofore been done by the State Government for the improvement of the rising generation, but it is in the nature of this class of claims to increase with the increasing abilities of our people and government to sustain them. Perhaps an undue proportion of the bounties of the State, has heretofore been applied to the education of the male sex. I need not urge upon intelligent and reflecting minds, the importance as well as the justice, of advancing at an equal pace, the cultivation of intellectual power in the two sexes. The progress of our youth in knowledge and virtue, as they approach maturity of years, generally depends on the mental and moral habits formed in early life, under the influence of females, to whose care our children are ordinarily committed during that important period, when first impressions are imparted to the mind. As a matter of economy, merely, female education is deservedly entitled to the most liberal provisions. But we should be behind the spirit and lights of the age, if it were not so regarded by us for its own sake alone. In both views, I commend it to your favorable consideration. And in this connexion I will remark, that the opinions expressed in my first communication to the Legislature of last year, relative to the necessity of making further provision for the qualification of instructors for our common schools, have been confirmed by subsequent reflection and observation, and they are now adverted to, for the purpose of again presenting the subject to the attention of the Legislature.

A Resolve was passed by the last Legislature, granting the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the benevolent purpose of establishing an Insane Hospital in this State, on condition that a like sum should be raised by individual donations. In furtherance of this object, the Secretary of State caused the Resolve to be published for general information; but this appeal to the sympathy and public spirit of our citizens, has not been attended with the success which was anticipated. As it is not perfectly clear from the phraseology of this Resolve, whether it was the intention of the Legislature to continue it in force, beyond one year from its passage, further legislative action upon the subject may be necessary.

In this connexion, permit me to introduce to your notice, an Institution recently established in our parent Commonwealth. I allude to the New England Asylum for the Blind, at Boston. In accordance with the provisions of a Resolve passed at the last session of the Legislature, appropriating the sum of one thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of the Governor and Council, in defraying in whole or in part, the expenses of such applicants as might be deemed fit subjects for the bounty of the State, six persons have been placed at said Institution, one for the term of two years, and the remainder for the term of one year. Should it be deemed proper to continue these beneficiaries beyond these periods, a further appropriation will be necessary to defray their expenses. And I would suggest for your consideration, whether we may not, as the friends of humanity, and as the advocates of an enlightened public policy, avail ourselves of the opportunity presented by this Institution, of extending new and invaluable privileges to a portion of fellow citizens, who have heretofore shared but sparingly in the bounty of the State.

Our Penitentiary System will necessarily be a subject of inquiry. Under the Resolve of the twenty-eighth of February last, a Committee was appointed to visit the State Prison at Thomaston, to investigate the conduct of its officers and the affairs of the Institution generally, and to report with all reasonable despatch the result of their examination. This Committee have executed the trust confided to them, in a highly satisfactory manner; and a copy of their Report is herewith communicated. An examination into the extent of Pauperism in our State, will be sufficient to demonstrate the propriety of some legislative action upon the subject, of a precautionary character at least. While ample provision should be made for all cases of real indigence, great vigilance should be exercised, to guard against of-

fering inducements either to the dissolute or the idle, to prefer a state of dependence upon public charity, to one of honorable industry and self-support. Economy in the public expenditures will not only be promoted thereby, but a moral influence, of still greater worth and consideration, to an enterprising people, will be thus exerted, silently, to be sure, but doubtless effectually. In a land such as we inhabit, affording numerous advantages for successful industry, there ought to be but few occasions calling for the interposition of public alms. Still these will necessarily occur, and should be provided for. But where pauperism is the result of vice or idleness, the public bounty administered to it, should, if practicable, be accompanied by a discipline calculated to work reform as well as to yield support.

Pursuant to a Resolve of the last Legislature a Board of Commissioners on Internal Improvements has been organized, and will improve the earliest opportunities for fulfilling the designs for which it was instituted. The appropriation already made for the purpose of defraying the expenses of its operations, will probably be sufficient to meet its demands upon the Treasury during the current year.

The care and management of the Public Lands still continue to require the attention of the Legislature. The annual Report of the Land Agent, exhibiting his proceedings during the past year, and the condition of the Land Department at the present time, will be presented at an early day for your consideration. It affords me pleasure to inform you that the Canada Road westward of the Bald Mountain, has at length been completed, agreeably to the arrangement of this State with Massachusetts. The importance of this road to the internal commerce of this State, is rapidly developing, as the attention and enterprise of our citizens are more directed to the advantages which are opened to them by it. The want of settlements upon parts of this Road, retards somewhat its general usefulness. This consideration, in connexion with the interest which the State still retains in an extensive tract of land through which it passes, may properly suggest the policy of affording, for a limited period, new encouragements to settlers upon this road.

By a Resolve of the last Legislature, the State agreed to assume the repair and preservation of the Mars Hill Road, from its commencement in Lincoln, in the County of Penobscot, to its termination in Houlton in the County of Washington, provided it should be first put in repair by the United States. In the month of September last, I was advised by the Acting Quarter Master of the Army of the U. States, that the road was then in the repair contemplated by the Resolve, and ready to be surrendered to the care of the State Government. An Agent was thereupon appointed to examine and report upon the condition of the road as thus offered. A Report favorable to the acceptance of the road, has been made by him, a copy of the same is herewith transmitted.

I have been informed by the Agent appointed under a Resolve of the Legislature, passed March 5th, 1832, that he has completed the Baring and Houlton road through Indian Township number two, in the County of Washington, and through the tracts belonging to the State, with the exception of about four and a half miles in Township number eight. This section is now under contract, and will be finished early in the ensuing season.

The militia law of the last year appears to have produced the most beneficial effects. It has excited among our young men, a spirit of honorable emulation, and has removed, in a degree, the causes of discontent, which have heretofore existed in the community on this subject. The Annual Report of the Adjutant General, will be communicated at an early period of the session, and will exhibit the condition of the effective military force of the State.

Upon the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, which is still kept in controversy by the claims of the British Government, I have received no information, since my first communication to the last Legislature. The vacancy which has for some time existed in the representation of the Federal Government at the Court of Great Britain, has, no doubt had the effect to delay the settlement of this interesting question. It is to be hoped, however, that the time is not distant, when the embarrassments, which have so long weighed upon the general prosperity of this valuable section of our State, will be removed.

The Report of the Treasurer will in due time be laid before you, by which you will be furnished with a detailed statement of the fiscal concerns of the State.

It will become necessary during your present session, to elect a Senator to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, for six years from the third day of March next.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I will only add, that I shall cordially co-operate with you in any measures, which may have for their object, to unite the people in mutual confidence, and to perpetuate the principles of our republican government; and may the blessing of God rest upon their deliberations.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
Augusta, January 9, 1835.

**North Eastern Boundary.** We copy the following article of this subject from the Washington Globe, of the 3d inst. It will be read with interest, and confirm, if any confirmation be necessary, the confidence of the People of Maine in the determination of Andrew Jackson to do all that lies in his power to extricate our boundary question from the embarrassments thrown upon it by the administration of John Q. Adams, and to bring it to a favorable termination.—Age.

A writer in that journal of mediocrity, the National Intelligencer, who professes to be "opposed to seeing any part of New England, disposed of to the British King," requests the Ayes and Nays on the question of laying Mr. Lincoln's resolution on the table to be published. Putting in that resolution, as did the late Governor of Massachusetts, for no other than a factions purpose, and without consulting any member of the Maine delegation in the House, not even his sole political friend, who was afterwards willing to play him second fiddle—it was natural that many friends of the Administration should vote to lay it on the table. But the insinuation of the worthy successor of John Holmes, that because some friends of the Administration voted to lay that resolution on the table, they were likewise disposed to sell or bargain away any part of the people and territory of the country, is worthy of the source from which it emanated; and that is from the man and the party in Massachusetts who quietly suffered the same British King to take and keep possession of a large portion of the same territory of Maine, during the late war, while her State authorities were busy in plotting a severance of the Union and a separate peace on the five N. England States with Great Britain!

It comes with a bad grace from the old federal party of New England, or their organ at Washington, to lay to the charge of the present Administration the intention of selling any portion of its citizens to a foreign power. When has Andrew Jackson manifested any intention to do injustice to the country by submitting to my unjust pretention of any foreign government? It was not Andrew Jackson, but it was the administration which preceded him, in the person of Massachusetts, favorite for President, and Henry Clay as negotiator, who put the territory and people of Maine in jeopardy in the choice and selection of an umpire to decide on the question of boundary, who was personally and politically bound to make precisely such a decision as the British King asked, or wished him to make. And had not this umpire advised to the decision of a question altogether foreign from that submitted to him, the good faith of the nation might, in all probability, have been pledged to carry his advice into effect; it was a most fortunate escape for the good people of the State of Maine, that the umpire assigned the bed of a river as a point in the highlands dividing the waters of the river St. Lawrence from those which flow into the Atlantic ocean. His advice was, prima facie, null and void, for it decided no question that had been submitted; and the American Government escaped the dilemma in which Messrs. Adams and Clay's choice of umpire had placed it, solely on this ground.

Little does it become the men opposed to the Administration, the men in Congress from Massachusetts, to reproach Andrew Jackson with the intention of selling any portion of our territory or our people to a foreign government. The ill judged measures of his predecessors in office may have placed, at one time, the territory of Maine in jeopardy; that time, we trust, has passed. The basis of the treaty of 1783, as the boundary between the State of Maine and the British dominions, will satisfy the people of Maine. That basis was secured by the treaty of Ghent, and we have good reason to believe will not be yielded by the present Administration. It is quite enough that the commissioner and favorite of the late Administration, Mr. John Holmes, suffered himself to be circumvented by the British commissioner, and gave up one or more valuable islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy to the British King. The present Administration will appoint no commissioner, or consent to the choice of no new umpire, who is disposed to give up any territory that rightfully belongs to any State of the Union. The basis of the treaty of 1783 will be rightly adhered to by this Government, as fixing the Northeastern boundary of the State of Maine. The factions opposite in Massachusetts and Maine need not anticipate that this Administration will with impunity yield any right to, or suffer any wrong to be done by Great Britain, on this question of boundary.

## From the New England Galaxy.

### PORTLAND MAGAZINE.

Here is another example of what may be done by a female. During the severe pressure of last summer, a very worthy fellow in the Grocery business, with a good capital, a good character and good friends, found himself all at once—he never knew exactly how, though he had excellent reasons for suspicion—completely out at the elbows. Having purchased almost always for cash, and having been frugal, industrious and attentive in his business, up early and late, and very cautious about whom he trusted, it never entered his head that he was insolvent; and so, instead of taking account of

stock, and compounding with his creditors, according to the fashion of the day, he determined to struggle through his difficulties without a murmur. And owing chiefly, if not altogether, to the efforts of a spirited and courageous female, (his own wife, there is nothing like having a wife of your own in such cases) he was in a fair way of doing so, when to their utter amazement and consternation, they discovered that he had been most cruelly and treacherously defrauded to such an extent, as would certainly render it unsafe, and perhaps impossible to continue his business, except at the expense of his creditors. As an honest man, what was he to do? There was but one course; and that he adopted. The result was, that in a few hours he had no place of business, no capital, nothing to do, and almost nothing to hope. It so happened however, that he had been brought up to the trade of a printer, which he loved; and might have continued to follow all his life, with profit and reputation; but for a few thousand dollars, which he had unfortunately become master of, and knew not what to do with. Over-persuaded by others, who knew more than he did of the chances there are of growing rich, by abandoning one employment for another, that with which you are thoroughly acquainted, for that of which you are entirely ignorant, that which you love, and which you are able to carry on without anybody's help or advice, for that which you are afraid of, and which makes you wholly dependent upon others, at every step of your progress, till you have gone through a tedious, dangerous, and often a ruinous apprenticeship to a new trade, he became a shopkeeper and Grocer.—All his misgivings were now remembered by him as so many warnings; and, on the whole, as the struggle was now over, he began to feel thankful for the bitter lesson he had received, and happier than he had been for years. But what was he to do? He had still a character left—but what of that, after a man has failed?—and he had still friends able and willing to assist him. But how?—In business. But he could not bear to think of going into business again. He had had enough of that. After turning the matter over in his mind, he determined to go back to his trade, as a journeyman printer, and to live independently at least, if nothing more. Every Saturday night he would be sure of something he could call his own—his wife and his weekly wages, and no thanks to anybody, so long as he was faithful to himself and his employers. He had no false pride in his way—even his wife happened to have a goodly share of common sense upon that subject. And to strengthen him in his resolution, she instantly proposed—and it is for this and the consequences thereof, that we have taken the trouble to indite these few lines—she instantly proposed to establish a New Magazine. A new Magazine! But where? In Portland to be sure. A new Magazine! While our country is crowded with nothing but new magazines. You never see an old one—and in Portland, of all places upon the earth, where such a thing was never dreamed of, while Boston, Philadelphia and New York have been trying for a whole generation to establish one without success, and while the city of Baltimore, a rich and thriving place of six or eight times the size of Portland, never so much as thought of trying. Preposterous. But if he were to establish a Magazine, where should he go for an editor, and how should he pay him?

"I will be the editor—and you may pay me as you like," said his wife.

The idea was laughable enough, and so, they both laughed together awhile, (this we take for granted) and then, as will sometimes happen in the best of families, they agreed—so far as to take advice, if nothing more. And so they took advice. And the result was the establishment of the *Portland Magazine*, which has now reached its third number, and is in a fair way to become not only a profitable thing for the proprietor, but very creditable to our literature. Nay more—thought the Editors (We love the editors and would give something for a decent name to distinguish them by) though she is occasionally assisted by certain very clever, good-natured fellows, it so happens that the best articles were met with in her magazine, are always written by herself. And this, let me tell you, or if you will have it so, in our Editorial plurality ship, let Us tell you, is no light praise. But that nothing may appear equivocal, nothing be left to conjecture, we do not scruple to say that the writings of Mrs. Ann Stevens, the name of the lady in question, which have appeared in the *Portland Magazine*, after making due allowances for their faults, which are numerous and great, and of such a nature that we purpose to deal with them. Ourselves, by and by, are enough to show that her natural powers, both in prose and poetry, are extraordinary; and what is more, enough to justify us in predicting, that if she lives and flourishes a few years longer she will rank, side by side, with the first living writers of the age. Her strength lies in poetry and poetical embellishment—in a warm, generous, and healthy language—and a most passionate and exalted sense of the beautiful and great.—Read her *Polish Boy*—a poem—or any of her prose tales, *Jane Shore*, *The Last of the House of York*, or any thing else of hers, upon which her heart has been employed, and judge for yourself, reader.



TWENTY THIRD CONGRESS.  
 SECOND SESSION.  
 IN SENATE.

**Monday, Jan. 5.**  
 The Chair communicated a Report from the Department of State, made in compliance with the resolution of the 30th of June last, containing statistical tables of the property, population, taxes, &c. of the several States of the Union, not heretofore communicated.  
 A report was received from the Secretary of War communicating a list of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the U. States.  
 The bill to exempt merchandize imported under certain circumstances from the operation of the act laying duties on imports was discussed at length by Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Kane, Wright and Webster.

**Tuesday, Jan. 6.**  
**FRENCH RELATIONS.**

Mr. Clay, from the committee on Foreign Relations, to which had been referred that part of the President's Message, appertaining to our relations with France, made a report, which concluded by a resolution, "That it is inexpedient at this time to pass any law vesting in the President authority for making reprisals upon French property, in the contingency of provision not being made for paying to the U. S. the indemnity stipulated by the treaty of 1831, during the present session of the French Chambers."

Mr. Clay read the report from his seat, which occupied an hour and a half, and when he concluded, he submitted a proposition to make the report and the resolution the order of the day for Tuesday next. A postponement to next Tuesday was agreed to.

Mr. Poindeux moved that twenty thousand additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate. Agreed to.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Calhoun, was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the extent of Executive patronage; the circumstances that have contributed to its great increase of late; the expediency and practicability of reducing the same, and the means of such reduction; and they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, it was ordered that the committee consist of six.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for the committee, when Messrs. Calhoun, Southard, Bibb, Webster, Benton, and King of Georgia, were elected.

Mr. Kent introduced a joint resolution for amending the constitution of the U. States with regard to the election of President and Vice President.

The Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

**Tuesday, Jan. 6.**  
 Mr. Hubbard, from the Joint Committee appointed on that subject, reported a correspondence between the Joint Committee and John Quincy Adams, on the subject of the address delivered by the latter, on the Life and Character of General Lafayette—in which Mr. Adams states that he will take pleasure in furnishing, as requested, a copy of the address for publication. 50,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

**Pay of Naval Officers.** The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished special order, being the bill to regulate the pay of the Officers of the Navy of the United States.

**Wednesday, Jan. 7.**  
 Mr. Harmer, on leave, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the U. S. so as to limit the service of the Judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts to a term of years.

Mr. Evans moved the question of consideration.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the question put. "Will the House consider the resolution?" when it was decided in the negative, 90 to 84.

The bill regulating the pay of the officers in the Navy, was then taken up, and discussed at length. But the House adjourned without coming to any decision on the subject.

**Appointments by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.**

James W. Ripley, Collector of the Customs for the District of Passamaquoddy, in the State of Maine, from the 17th instant, when his present commission will expire.

Daniel Lane, Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Belfast, in the State of Maine, from the 4th instant, when his former commission expired.

**Legislature of Maine.**

**JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.**  
**On the Judiciary.**—Messrs. Emmons, Chandler, Boutelle, of the Senate, and Messrs. McCrate of Nobleboro, Holmes of Alfred, Boutelle of Waterville, Jarvis of Ellsworth, Chase of Sebec, Scamman of Pittston, and Webb of Windham, of the House.

**On Literary Institutions.**—Messrs. Farnham, Porten, Burnham, of the Senate, and Messrs. Cilley of Thomaston, Washburn of Livermore, Benson of Winthrop, Lowell of East Machias, Dumont of Hallowell, Brooks of Portland, and Vase of Knox, of the House.

**On Banks and Banking.**—Messrs. Chandler, McLellan, Brown, of the Senate, and Messrs. Perkins of Kennebec port, Greeley

of Portland, Vase of Castine, Boutelle of Waterville, Robinson of Hallowell, Gordon of Belfast, and Hodginson of Warren, of the House.

**On Incorporation of Towns.**—Messrs. Bartlett, Randal, Miller, of the Senate, and Messrs. Jacques of Bowdoinham, Vickery of Eading, Emery of Hampden, Waterhouse of Danville, Leonard of Union, Freeman of Monmouth, and Allen of Industry, of the House.

**On Division of Towns.**—Messrs. O'Brien, Tobin, Fish, of the Senate, and Messrs. Boyd of Harmony, Johnson of Corinth, Spaulding of Norridgewick, Russ of New Station, Grover of Carthage, Smalley of St. George, and Parsons of Norway, of the House.

**On State Lands.**—Messrs. Smith, Fish, Barnard, of the Senate, and Messrs. Phelps of Fairfield, Chase of Sebec, Sabie of Eastport, Prescott of St. Albans, Howe of Mexico, Jarvis of Ellsworth, and Small of Lunington, of the House.

**On State Roads.**—Messrs. Latham, Read, Clark, of the Senate, and Messrs. Emerson of Calais, Carpenter of Hallowell, Harkness of Camden, Wharf of Madison, Sampson of Readfield, Bock of Orono, and Warren of Pownall, of the House.

**On State Prison.**—Messrs. Green of York County, Allen, of the Senate, and Messrs. Hodgman of Warren, Hyde of Bath, Morrill of Westbrook, Lord of Kennebec, Gove of Corinth, Noyes of Greenwood, and Hilton of Mercer, of the House.

**On Turnpikes, Bridges and Canals.**—Messrs. Tobin, Prescott, Parinon, of the Senate, and Messrs. Potter of Augusta, Gove of Whitefield, Powers of Sanford, Hensy of Canton, Stratton of Albion, Bridge of Dresden, and Fletcher of Lincolnville, of the House.

**On the Militia.**—Messrs. Greene of York County, Read, Fish, of the Senate, and Messrs. Bolster of Rumford, Weeks of Parsonsfield, Potter of Sebago, Warren of Durham, Foss of Wales, Read of Boothbay, and Ricker of Lebanon, of the House.

**On Agriculture.**—Messrs. McIntire, Manton, Farnham, of the Senate, and Messrs. Hammond of Elliot, Dam of Newfield, Webster of Lincoln, Smart of Troy, Gallison of Harrington, Hathaway of Paris, and Cousins of Lyman, of the House.

**On Manufactures.**—Messrs. Smith, Barnard, McIntire, of the Senate, and Messrs. Foster of Pembroke, Call of Bangor, Robson of Hollis, Tibbets of Lisbon, Woodbury of Minot, Maxwell of Poland, and Was-on of Brooksville, of the House.

**On Accounts.**—Messrs. Clark, McLellan, Greene of Somerset County, of the Senate, and Messrs. McLellan of Wells, Mowry of Lubec, Abbott of Vassalboro, Buzzell of Cape Elizabeth, Steward of Anson, and Doyl of Hallowell, of the House.

**On Parishes.**—Messrs. Allen, Emmons, Latham, of the Senate, and Messrs. Hobbs of Waterborough, Scamman of Pittston, White of Georgetown, Hutchins of Atkinson, Russell of Brighton, Stuart of Berwick, and Norcross of Christerville, of the House.

**On Claims.**—Messrs. Prescott, Smith, Burnham, of the Senate, and Messrs. Woolman of Wilton, Morrill of Linerick, Noyes of Temple, Vase of Augusta, Brooks of York, Hamard of Hiram, Palmer of Barnard, of the House.

**On Public Buildings.**—Messrs. Brown, Greene of Somerset County, Manton, of the Senate, and Messrs. Woodman of Boston, Stricker of Topsham, Cony of Orono, Butterfield of Farmington, Hill of New Portland, Walton of Portland, and Nichols of Chesterfield, of the House.

**On Interior Fisheries.**—Messrs. Barnard, Miller, Chandler, of the Senate, and Messrs. Hagan of Prospect, Pillsbury of Bucksport, Murray of Lunenburg, Weeks of Milford, Warren of Deer Isle, Whitney of Columbia, and Small of Melchior Port, of the House.

**On Military Pensions.**—Messrs. Parinon, Brown, Clark, of the Senate, and Messrs. Walker of Lenoir, Dean of Biddeford, Mills of Belgrade, Waterman of Litchfield, Withers of Northport, Ide of Frankfort, and McIntire of Cushing, of the House.

**On division and alteration of Counties.**—Messrs. Greene of Somerset County, O'Brien, Burnham, of the Senate, and Messrs. Lowell of East Machias, Ludwig of Waldoborough, Weeks of Jefferson, Strout of Standish, McLane of Alna, Goven of Shipleigh, and Herrick of Leeds, of the House.

**IN SENATE.**

**Wednesday, Jan. 14.**  
 Order from the House of Representatives instructing the Committee on State Lands to enquire into the expediency of repealing a Resolve entitled "Resolve establishing a Board of Internal Improvements," passed February 28, 1834, came up for consideration, read and motion of Mr. Smith, ordered to lie on the table.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

**Monday Jan. 12.**  
 Mr. Holmes of Alfred said—Mr. Speaker, I rise, sir, at this early period of the session, to call the attention of the House to the all-absorbing question of our North Eastern Boundary.

It is important, sir, that we should have all the information we can have upon this subject, and it is important that the people should understand this subject. But I know, Sir, that it is equally important that nothing should be made public, which might prejudice any negotiation now pending. In the order when I found in my hand, I have conveyed to you these two points, and I hope that the House will improve in its duty. As the purpose for which these orders are introduced does not re-

quire hurry, and that the House may have time to consider them, I move that they lie on the table; and I give notice that I shall call them up one week from Wednesday next.

The orders were then read and laid on the table. They read as follows:—

**Ordered,** That the Governor be requested to inform the House whether the British Government have or claim, possession, or jurisdiction, down to the line recommended by his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands; and whether they have or claim any possession or jurisdiction on the left bank of the St. John's river, west of the line running north from the source of the St. Croix to the Highlan s.

**Ordered,** That the Governor be requested to inform the House, whether any instructions, given to Messrs. Preble, Williams and Emery, our Commissioners or to either of them, to cede or surrender any portion of the territory claimed by this State, for or without an equivalent, condition or otherwise;—and whether either or any of said Commissioners did propose or suggest such cession or surrender, with or without an equivalent or consideration?—condition or otherwise?

**Ordered,** That David Dana, Benj. Curtis, Jr. Samuel Walker and Phebe Wood, all for change of name, were presented and referred.

Mr. Annot of Vassalborough, presented a memorial of the quarterly meeting of Friends at Vassalborough, on the subject of capital punishment.

Mr. Annot said that he supposed that according to the usual course of proceedings, the memorial would be referred to the committee on the judiciary. But he did with business, to be able to give the memorial that consideration which was required by the deep interest felt on the subject throughout the State, and particularly in this vicinity. It might be proper to refer it to a large select committee. And with a view to further consideration he moved that the memorial lie on the table.

Mr. Stewart of Scarborough, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Phelps of Fairfield,

**Ordered,** That the Land Agent be requested to communicate to the House the amount of sales of land and timber for each year since the separation; stating the number of acres sold and the average price per acre for every year; specifying the names of all persons who have purchased more than 1,000 acres, and the number and range of all townships or half townships, which have been sold; stating the amount of each paid into the Treasury each year from the Land Office, and the amount expended each year in paying surveyors and other persons employed by the Land Office; and stating also the amount due the State for the sale of lands, and what proportion of this amount is not likely to be recovered.

Petition of John Chandler, in behalf of the United States, praying for a law regulating the purchase of lands for the erection of Light-houses—came down from the Senate, referred to a Joint Select Committee. The House concurred in the reference, and Messrs. Gordon of Belfast, Vase of Augusta, and Kimball of Bethel, were joined or the part of the House.

**THURSDAY, Jan. 15.**  
 Mr. Holmes of Alfred, introduced the following order:—

**Ordered,** That the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a general appropriation bill for the ensuing year, specifying the different items of expense, in a proper order; and further, to report the ways and means for supplying the funds necessary for the support of the State government for the ensuing year.

In introducing this order, Mr. Holmes observed—Mr. Speaker, I have introduced this order, sir, for the purpose of receiving some information of the state of our Finances. This information, I expected from the State Treasurer; it was his duty, and he was able to have given it. Instead of that, however, he was presented merely a detailed statement of expenses and receipts, without any information as to the state of our funds.

But from his Report, we can gather one fact that our finances are in a bad way. It appears that our debts has increased from \$91,000 to \$134,000; and that it will increase at least \$50,000 the ensuing year. The Treasurer himself admits that there will be a deficit of \$21,000; and if we examine the estimated receipts, we shall find the deficit will be much greater. In the first place, among these receipts, he includes a loan of \$10,000, already authorized. In the second place, he exaggerates the amount to be expected from the sale of public lands. He sets this item down at \$39,000; now last year it was only \$9,000. This large increase cannot be expected. In the third place, he estimates the amount receivable from notes due to the State, during the ensuing year, at \$13,000. Now, sir, only \$11,000 are due the present year. In the fourth place, sir, he estimates the expenses of the Board of Internal Improvements, at \$2,500; but in fact, an appropriation of \$3,500 is at the disposal of this Board. Enough has been said, sir, to show that our Finances are in a bad way and need looking into.

It is of importance that we should have a general appropriation bill, in order that the people can see our expenditures in a b-dy; and not be obliged to hunt for them, scattered as they have been before, through hundreds of Resolves.

Mr. Lowell, of East Machias, said that the plan proposed by the order was new to him, and probably to other gentlemen. For further consideration, he moved to lay the order on the table.

Mr. Dumont of Hallowell, said that the or-

der was not a new one—a similar one was introduced at the last session.

Mr. Holmes was willing that the order should lie on the table. He wished it to be reflected upon.

The order was laid on the table.

On motion, **Ordered,** That to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, be the time assigned for the choice of a Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Peleg Sprague; and also for the choice of a Senator to serve six years from the 4th of March next. Sent up for concurrence.

**Wednesday, Jan. 14.**  
 On motion of Mr. Phelps of Fairfield,

**Ordered,** That the Committee on turnpikes, bridges and canals, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing by law that no complaint against towns for not repairing roads or bridges, shall be tried by any Court unless the complainant shall make affidavit that he gave notice to the Selectmen of such want of repair.

Mr. Chase of Sebec, presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of Penobscot County, for the abolition of the Court of Common Pleas, and the enlargement of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and the reduction of lawyer's fees—read and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

**OXFORD DEMOCRAT.**

PARIS, JANUARY 20, 1835.

We need not commend to the attention of our readers the Governor's Message, which will be found on another page of this paper, as it will be read with eagerness by all. Its brevity, plainness and simplicity are qualities which will command the approbation of all parties, while the democratic sentiments which it contains and the spirit of freedom which it breathes will find a response in the breasts of the friends of equal rights—the democracy of our State. The recommendations which it contains in favor of the cause of education, and the interests of humanity, as they deserve attention, will we trust receive it at the hands of the Representatives of the people. The Federalists are highly enraged that the Governor should venture to express his approbation of some of these measures of the administration which the people have so repeatedly sanctioned, and for which the name of Jackson will in after ages be associated with that of Jefferson.

A resolution introduced into the House of Representatives to employ a competent person as draftsman, has given rise to a considerable debate. We think the employment of any such person altogether unnecessary, and upon looking at the laws it will be inferred that it was useless. We do not see any reason why some one should not be employed to draft the Reports of Committees as well as Bills of Resolves. There are doubtless many members who would not feel themselves competent to the performance of either of the duties, and yet they are valuable representatives. Still there are always enough on every committee who are able to do all that is necessary to be done without the aid of a draftsman. Should it however be thought necessary to employ such a person, one of the ablest men in the State should be selected for this business. We take it that if any assistance is necessary something is wanted more than a mere Clerk. If the members shall come to the conclusion that they cannot do the business properly themselves, let them employ one possessing talents and experience enough to ensure the utmost correctness of which the task is capable.

**JUDICIARY.** Another has been introduced in Congress to enquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the United States so as to limit the service of the Judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts to a term of years. The House at first refused to consider it, but upon reflection reconsidered their refusal, and we trust the resolution will yet pass. There is and perhaps ought to be a good deal of trouble attending any amendments of this kind, but this amendment is one which we have long wished to see proposed. We hope that the Senate will not do by our own State Legislature. We have considered this provision of our State and national constitution as at war with the spirit of our institutions. If the amendment is not made now it will inevitably be made soon. The people will take no officer above their control, and they are beginning to enquire why Judges should be placed beyond their reach. They are not satisfied with being told that they do as in England. There the question was whether they should hold their offices during good behavior or the pleasure of the crown. Here we have no hereditary magistracy, and there is no good reason why we should have Judges for life. An opinion in favor of the proposed amendment is fast gaining ground and we repeat it, it will prevail.

**WING PATRIOTISM.**

The correspondent of the Kennebec Journal says that Mr. Clay has made a Report unfavorable to the views contained in the President's Message, on the subject of our relations with France. The writer adds that Mr. Clay is in favor of negotiating as long as we can. Now we apprehend there will be no difficulty in negotiating for a hundred years to come. We have made a treaty with France securing to her many valuable privileges, all of which she has enjoyed for three years past. We have performed all that we agreed to do, and she has repaid and is still reaping the benefit of it. She refuses to perform the stipulations on her part, and Mr. Clay recommends to negotiate as long as we can. This base sacrifice of the interests and honor of the country to a party, is too mean and servile for even a portion of the opposition. There are those who though they love party much, love their country more. The people will not be frightened nor cajoled in this matter by those who would sacrifice the honor of the country to their own private ambition. We would avoid war so long as that may be done with honor. We would do nothing rashly, but there are limits at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

**Mr. Editor.**—I offer you for publication to-day the proceedings of meetings held in Andover and Rumford, in relation to that important public improvement, a good communication from Portland to Quebec. The spirit which is manifested by those towns, needs only to be diffused to put the work into operation at once. The proper course is now taken; towns in their corporate capacity are employing committees to ascertain facts; it is by facts that impressions must be made upon this public mind,

and when it can be made satisfactorily to appear, that a good road can be made at a comparatively trifling expense, to connect those prominent points of two different countries, Portland and Quebec, passing through a rich and fertile territory capable of vast improvement, there cannot be a doubt that resource will be brought immediately to accomplish so valuable an undertaking. We are now looking in the first place to the humble work of a common road; by making this we not only draw to this place the trade of Canada, but a very considerable portion of the produce of the northern parts of Vermont and New Hampshire, which may thus be brought thirty miles nearer to its market than now can, and which owing to obstructions is diverted through other channels. We shall ensure the trade of that thriving quarter by making the improvements in that region, which are now demanding the attention of the public.

We invite the notice of towns to the proceedings which follow and ask their zealous co-operation, if they wish to give to Maine that rank to which she is entitled in the Union, by her extensive territory, her abundant resources and the enterprise of her citizens. And we would appeal to individuals through a passion less worthy, though often productive of great public benefits, we mean their private interest. We know of nothing now in agitation so well calculated to promote the trade of this city and the individual advantage of persons living upon the whole route of the north-western corner of our State, than by opening a good and easy communication by land from Portland to the St. Lawrence.

Rumford Dec. 29, 1834.  
 Inhabitants of said town met according to previous notice.

Chose Francis Cushman, Chairman, Lyman Rawson, Secretary.

Voted, To raise a committee of three to employ some suitable person, to look out the best route for a road from said Rumford to Herford, in Canada, and report the same.

Made choice of Ezekiah Hutchins, Jr. Joseph H. Wardwell, and Aaron Stevens, Esquires.

Voted, That the doings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Committee in Portland.

FRANCIS CUSHMAN, Chairman.  
 LYMAN RAWSON, Secretary.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Andover, on Friday evening, Dec. 26 1834, Dr. Eben. Poor was called to the chair, and Benjamin Poor was appointed Secretary. The following Resolutions were offered, and adopted.

Resolved, That a good road from Portland to Quebec, on the most advantageous route, is in our opinion, an object of the first magnitude, and adapted to unite the views, and command the energies of the people, both on the Seaboard and in the Interior.

Resolved, That the spirit of enterprise manifested by the citizens of Portland, on the subject of Internal Improvements, is highly commendable, and ought to pervade every portion of the community until it brings all the natural advantages of our State into operation to promote its prosperity.

Resolved, That we know of no route more practicable for a road from Portland to Quebec, than through these places; Letter C. No. 5, 2d Range, and the Indian Stream Settlement, to Herford, inasmuch as it passes through a tract of superior settled land; that there are no natural obstructions to a good road, and that the whole distance from this place to Herford is already interspersed with settlers.

Whereupon, it was voted, That Simeon W. Gregg, Edward L. Poor, Ingalls Briggs, Benj. Poor, Geo. F. Richards, Francis Swan, Moses Merrill, Stephen Lajoie, Abel Chapman, Jr. Wm. Adams, Benj. Poor, Erasmus P. Poor, Samuel Poor and Thomas Drew Jr. be a committee to ascertain and report facts in relation to this subject, and that they be authorized to call future meetings.

EBEN. POOR, Chairman.  
 BENJ. POOR, Secretary.

From the Eastern Argus.

Augustus, Jan. 10, 1835.  
 I gave you yesterday a very imperfect sketch of the Governor's Message, a printed copy of which you will probably receive by this day's mail. I owe an apology perhaps for the many inaccuracies of the synopsis which I was compelled to make so hastily, and trust you will find my excuse in the difficulty of making an outline of such a document from a single reading. The Message itself should be placed in the hands of every independent elector in the State; and I was glad to learn that fifteen hundred copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the Legislature. The members will not, I trust, use them, as is too often done with other Legislative documents, for wrappers and waste paper; they should take care that a goodly number be distributed among their constituents.

The opposition were evidently nettled at the remarks of the Governor in regard to the Bank of the United States, and a gold and silver currency. These are topics exceedingly gratifying to federal ears. They dislike nothing so much as to have the conduct of the 'monster,' and their own management in support of it, brought up in array before them. They would be willing to make almost any sacrifice to have this subject forever buried. But the Governor is not a man to shrink from any duty or responsibility required by the duties of his station and the wishes of the people. It is well known that the last election in this State turned mainly upon



disfavorably to ap-  
made at a com-  
to connect those  
different countries,  
g through a rich  
ast improvement,  
resource will be  
ppish so valuable  
ow looking in the  
rk of a common  
only draw to this  
at a very consid-  
e of the northern  
ampshire, which  
es nearer to this  
ich owing to ob-  
her channels,  
that thriving re-  
ants in that quar-  
the attention of  
s to the proceed-  
r zealous co-op-  
Maine that rank  
Union, by her ex-  
it resources and  
And we would  
a passion less  
of great pub-  
ivate interest—  
tion so well cal-  
this city and the  
living upon the  
n corner of our  
and easy com-  
mand to the St.  
W.

ec. 29, 1834.  
ed according to

Chairman, Lyman  
of three to em-  
outlook out the best  
nford to Here-  
same.  
utches, Jr. Jo-  
n Stevens, Es-  
Chairman.

is of the Town  
Dec. 26 1834,  
the chair, and  
Secretary.  
ere offered, and

om Portland to  
ous route, is in  
first magnitude,  
and command  
all the natural  
eneration to pro-

no route more  
land to Que-  
Letter C. No.  
stream Nettle-  
passes through  
that there are  
road, and that  
e to Hereford

rs.  
at Simeon W.  
Briggs, Benj.  
rancis Swan,  
Abel Chap-  
oor, Erastus  
nans Drew Jr.  
report facts in-  
re author-

Chairman.  
10, 1835,  
y imperfect  
ce, a printed  
ceive by this  
hops for the  
which I was  
and trust you  
ty of making  
om a single  
nt be placed  
nt elect in  
at fifteen  
e printed for  
members will  
en done with  
their con-

entled at the  
to the Bank  
and silver cur-  
ingly grating  
ing so much  
ster," and  
of it, brought  
ould be wil-  
o have this  
Governor is  
or responsi-  
ation and  
known that  
mainly up-

on the question of Bank or no Bank—and Gov.  
Dunlap would have been remiss in his duty,  
not to have made allusion to the decided in-  
dication of public opinion in Maine upon this  
topic. If there be any portion of this excel-  
lent document, which more than any other will  
receive the applause of the people, it is that  
part in relation to the Bank of the U. States,  
and it is for this reason that it stings so keenly.  
For the bold and manly course taken in the  
message upon the questions of the Bank and  
currency, the Governor is entitled to the grate-  
tude and respect of the People, which I have  
no doubt they will continue to accord to him.

Both Houses met in the afternoon of yester-  
day, and went into Convention, to fill the va-  
cancies in the Senate from Somerset district.  
The constitutional candidates were Charles  
Greene, James Manton, Levi Johnson, and O-  
bed Wilson. The votes cast for the two for-  
mer gentlemen were 120, for the two latter 67,  
and none scattering. So you perceive my  
statement in a former letter of the strength of  
the federal party in the House was rather too  
liberal. They probably cannot muster over  
sixty-four members in that body. You will  
notice the liberality of the Senate, in admitting  
Mr. O'Brien to a seat. They received 103  
votes for Jerry O'Brien, as for Jeremiah O-  
Brien. We should have hardly expected a  
similar generosity from the federal party, to a  
democratic candidate, judging from their for-  
mer conduct upon such matters. The truth is,  
the friends of the administration have come to-  
gether determined to net fairly and honorably  
by their political opponents; the committees  
already appointed by the Speaker, evidently  
show this—and if, after all, they are disposed  
to kick up a row the people will place a due  
estimate upon their conduct.

Mr. Holmes will find the third rate, County  
Court Lawyers, at whom he sneered so con-  
temptuously in Congress, as well as a num-  
ber of honest hard faced democratic farmers  
and mechanics, who are in the House, ready  
to meet him on the battle ground, of fair and  
temperate argument.

The two Houses met in Convention this  
morning, for the purpose of electing Councillors  
and Secretary of State.—Jabez Bradbury,  
Edmund Mann, Seth Lobare, Edward Wil-  
lams, Thomas Crocker, Daniel Emery, and  
Benjamin Carr were chosen Councillors, hav-  
ing received 127 out of 195 votes; and Ros-  
coe G. Greene was re-elected Secretary of  
State by a vote of 126 to 67. I regret to learn  
that it is quite doubtful whether Mr. Greene  
will accept the office another year. It is said,  
with what truth I know not, that he has in-  
timated to some of his friends, that ill health makes  
it his imperative duty to retire from that situ-  
ation. I hope the rumor may prove to be with-  
out foundation. It is certain his health is not  
by any means good; still I hope he may in-  
duce to remain at least one year longer. His  
loss would be most sensibly felt by the State.  
His services in that department have been in-  
valuable. Indeed he has, by great industry  
and labor, as well as talent, (without any dis-  
paragement to others) made the records of our  
State equal to, if not superior to those of any  
other State in New England. I have had oc-  
casion to examine them since I have been here  
and have no hesitation in saying, that they ex-  
ceed in accuracy and neatness any others which  
I have ever seen.

The votes for Councillors and Secretary are  
another indication not only of the strength of  
the Democracy in the Legislature, but of the  
union, good feeling and harmony which prevail  
among them. There were several candidates  
in each of the districts, who were pushed by  
their respective friends with some warmth; but  
when the majority united upon an individual,  
the minority came in cheerfully, and cordially  
united in his support. These things speak well  
for the permanency and stability of our party.  
Nothing will be able to shake or divide them.  
All the efforts of a crafty and insinuating op-  
position, aided by its great talents, will be un-  
availing. You will see the same harmony and  
unanimity in the choice of a Senator in Con-  
gress, and all other officers to be elected this  
session.

#### GENERAL JACKSON.

The correspondent of the New York Ameri-  
can, an opposition paper, thus speaks of the  
President:

"The President was in the Rotunda this  
morning, viewing the statues in company with  
Mr. Forsyth. He seemed much pleased with  
them; whether he recognizes any fellowship  
with the warrior before him, I cannot say.—  
The old man, though still erect, walks with  
diminished firmness, and looks in countenance  
pale and care-worn. Yet there is much in fig-  
ure and appearance which commands respect  
and inspires ready confidence. I never see  
him but I want to like him, and maugre all po-  
litical differences, I cannot but like the man,  
whenever I may think of the President."

When the opponents of the President make  
such a confession, they may readily account  
for the enthusiastic attachment to the President,  
which those manifest, whose political senti-  
ments accord with his. The time will come,  
(when party prejudices shall have been obli-  
terated) when there will be but one sentiment in  
the public mind, in relation to the ability, the  
firmness, the more than Roman patriotism and  
self-sacrifice, and the sound political views of  
the present Executive.

From the Eastern Argus.

MESSRS. BENTON AND VAN BU-  
REN.

Our readers will remember that Mr. Van  
Buren was nominated by a Democratic Con-  
vention in Mississippi for President of the Uni-

ted States, and Col. Benton for Vice President.  
The Globe of Monday last contains a long and  
interesting letter from Mr. Benton to the com-  
mittee informing him of his nomination, in  
which he declines the nomination, but goes at  
length in the defence and recommendation of  
Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. It is one  
of the ablest productions of that gentleman we  
have ever seen. It will, we trust, be exten-  
sively circulated and read, and, we doubt not,  
will have the effect to produce that unity and  
harmony in the republican party, so essential to  
its success.

The Globe thus speaks of it:  
Mr. Benton's letter declining the nomination  
for the Vice Presidency, defending the nomi-  
nation of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency,  
and recommending harmony, union, and con-  
currence to the Democratic party of the United  
States, will be found in this day's paper, and  
will doubtless be read with interest by the Peo-  
ple of the United States.

Few public men have been more disinter-  
ested in their public course than Mr. Benton.  
He has heretofore declined some of the most  
honorable appointments in the nomination of  
President Jackson—never held an appointment  
from any President, except a military one dur-  
ing the war, from President Madison,—and no  
relation of his has received any office, contract  
or emolument from the Federal Government,  
or under any law of Congress, during the four-  
teen years that he has been in the Senate.

#### NATIONAL DEBT.

Duff Green and his humble echo in this city,  
think it "a ridiculous farce" to ascribe to Gen.  
Jackson the merit of hastening the payment of  
the public debt. Duff says that the President  
had nothing to do with enacting the laws estab-  
lishing the sinking fund, and therefore has had  
no agency in bringing about, thus early, an ex-  
tinguishment of the National Debt. Let us look at  
facts. Since 1829—when General Jackson  
succeeded to the Presidency, more than \$55,-  
000,000, exclusive of interest, amounting to  
considerable more, have been paid.

Yet had not the President taken the ground  
he did against extravagant appropriations for  
internal improvements and other projects of  
a similar kind, the Treasury would have been  
exhausted and a thousand schemes would have  
been "log-rolled" through Congress, and the  
payment of the national debt must have been  
postponed until those who look upon it as a na-  
tional blessing, could have devised some means  
to swell it again to its original magnitude!

We know that when Andrew Jackson vetoed  
the Maysville Road bill, there were projects for  
such purposes, at that time before Congress,  
requiring at least \$126,000,000, to carry them  
into effect; a sum twice the amount of the  
then national debt! And it has been by a rigid  
adherence to that policy and by carrying a ju-  
dicious economy into expenditures of our gov-  
ernment generally, that we can this day com-  
memorate the "extinguishment of the national  
debt in conjunction with the celebration of the  
battle and victory of New Orleans!"

[Argus.

Another Move. We learn from the Colum-  
bus (Ohio) Sentinel, that a majority of the  
members of the Ohio Legislature have nomi-  
nated Hon. John McLean for the Presidency,  
as the candidate of the Western Swigs. The  
movers in this business seem to have been de-  
termined to leave no doubt, as to their own  
character, or the kind of support they expect  
for Judge McLean. He is brought forward as  
a "Whig," and recommended as a suitable can-  
didate to unite the various factions now arrayed  
against the Administration. Nor, although  
it is termed a Democratic Republican nomi-  
nation, do they demand that Mr. McLean should  
be supported on the ground of his own prin-  
ciples or public services, nor because he was  
formerly democratic in his principles and op-  
posed to the Bank of the United States—a  
course which one would have expected them  
to adopt, more especially as it is but a short time  
since their nominees pos- sessed, to a consider-  
able extent, the confidence of the democratic  
party—for say they, "should another be brought  
forward on whom those with whom we 'act'  
(name not yet known!) can more cordially  
(and effectually unite, we promise him our judi-  
cial support!" So, it will be seen, that Judge  
McLean is brought forward—not on his own  
merits, nor as the advocate of any particular set  
of principles—but solely on the ground of his  
power to unite the various portions of the pie-  
bald party, and by success, to gratify the hun-  
gry and desperate politicians who officer the  
different corps! If he cannot succeed—if a  
more "available candidate" can be found, why  
then the "sleazeballs" of the Supreme Court  
will still adorn the bench of the Supreme Court.  
So much for the zeal with which this new ally  
of the coalition is supported in his own State.  
It matters little to the Democracy of this coun-  
try, who the candidate of the opposition is,  
provided, always, that his character as such be  
well understood. The only danger to be ap-  
prehended is from a division of their strength,  
brought about by some candidate sailing under  
democratic colors, but truly unfriendly to the  
interests of the democratic party. It was thus  
that we expect Judge McLean would make his  
appearance. But it seems that he was too well  
understood in Ohio, for his friends to attempt  
any thing of the kind. So far from it, they make  
a virtue of necessity, and are now actually la-  
boring to identify him with the federal or Clay  
party in the West,  
deeming their support better than none. A  
sufficient confirmation of this will be found in  
the following paragraph from the Sentinel, (a  
paper heretofore and up to this time professing

friendship for Gen. Jackson) in which it boasts—  
fully insured.

Mr. Mansfield saved about half his goods—  
Messrs. Webster and Gorham were insured  
\$500, and saved about half their goods. Mr.  
Robinson was insured \$1000, and saved about  
two thirds.—Mr. Carr's Confectionary  
shop, one door above Robinson's, was destroyed  
—no insurance. Phillip Quinn's, and  
The Messrs. Marks' buildings were considerably  
injured. Mr. S. Patten's Bookstore and  
Mr. A. Shirley's Printing Office, and property,  
were saved.

The loss by this fire is greater than has been  
suffered by any one fire for some time past.  
Our citizens assembled with alacrity, and  
much praise is due to those who so heroically  
labored to save the adjoining buildings, and in  
other ways to "rescue property, and stay the  
progress of the devastating element.

[Port. Argus of 13th inst.

Republic of Letters. We are requested to  
say that Mr. Wm. Pearson having ceased to be  
publisher of the Republic of Letters, all com-  
munications, relating to the work, are hereafter  
to be directed to GEORGE DEARBORN,  
38 Gold Street, New York.

Miss Fanny Kemble, alias Mrs. Pierce But-  
ler, in speaking of Boston and its people, says,  
"Polity appear to engross their attention,  
principally—the Whigs as they call themselves  
here, but whose principles are those of the To-  
ries in England, compose by far the largest  
portion of the inhabitants, who discover their  
good sense by extolling every thing English,  
and condemning every thing American—there  
are many loyal subjects here, nudge the re-  
bellion." And again—"Many of those called  
the fashionables here, think it the best evidence  
they can offer of their superiority over the can-  
dalle, to boast of a Tory grandfather, who saved  
his neck from the gallows by fleeing to Eng-  
land at the time of the Revolutionary war—and  
if he married a maid servant of one of our  
nobility, they are ready to swear she was a  
Lord's sister, and in this way they account for  
the national 'sympathy' as Billy Lackaday  
would say, between certain classes in England,  
and certain classes in America!" A precious  
piece of intelligence this, from one well acquain-  
ted with the manners, habits, and opinions of  
the English, Tories, and who immediately re-  
cognized the similarity of feeling, or rather the  
imitating, humble aping, second-hand repetition  
of the follies and foibles of a broken down,  
self-ruined, haughty aristocracy. The patriotic  
Whigs of the "Liberty Emporium," whether  
guilty or capable of higher and nobler ef-  
forts, are perfectly content to receive and re-  
gard the broken down, exploded doctrines and  
precepts of the most haughty and miserable  
aristocracy on earth. The overbearing insu-  
lence and haughty domineering of English To-  
ryism is fast giving way to the irresistible popu-  
lar pressure. Their time-worn and venerable  
corrupt monopolies are surely—perhaps slowly  
—yielding to the steady advance of popular  
rights and principles. The people of Britain  
have at last discovered that the power and in-  
fluence of Toryism is based on their tame and  
servile submission to haughty dictation and pre-  
sumptuous insolence. The Whigs of Boston  
in extenuation of their admiration and adoption  
of exotic opinions, like the ancient Jews, pride  
themselves upon the patriotism and virtues of  
their fathers, while recreant to the republican  
principles they fought and bled to secure, as a  
perpetual birthright to their children. Boston  
has now become an asylum—a city of refuge  
for faithless and trust betraying politicians—  
those who assume to govern the people, instead  
of representing faithfully their interests, and o-  
beying their prudent, counsel and safe instruc-  
tions. The dilapidated remains of English To-  
ryism can there find a safe harbor, from that  
popular commotion so much dreaded at home.

[Saco Democrat.

A Noble Act. As two boys were skating,  
on Tuesday, in the harbor, between Goddard's  
wharf and East Boston, they both broke thro'  
the ice. Mr. Wheeler, mate of the brig Rolla  
perceiving their eminent danger, went to their  
assistance, and by the help of an oar, which  
he threw to one of the boys, and which the boy  
caught, he rescued one; in the mean time,  
the other boy had sunk below the ice. Mr.  
Wheeler still persevered with his oar, and was  
shortly able to get it under t.e drowning boy's  
arm, the oar being firmly held by the lad. Mr.  
Wheeler and the lad were able to buoy up the  
drowning boy, until Mr. Wheeler broke the  
surrounding ice, and had the satisfaction of  
rescuing the poor little fellow. The spectators  
at a distance were for some minutes greatly al-  
lured for the safety of Mr. Wheeler, as the  
ice bent under the weight of the humane and  
courageous sailor. Such a display of noble  
and generous daring is worthy of all praise from  
the friends of humanity.—Boston paper.

#### MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. James Hopper, Mr.  
Arba Thayer to Miss Florella Tuttle, both of  
this town.

In Canton, Nov. 26th, Mr. John McCollister  
to Miss Abigail B. Brown.

In Hartford, 21st ult. Oakes Thompson Esq.  
to Miss Livonia Banks.

#### DIED.

In Waterford, 9th inst. Miss Lovina Nourse,  
aged 21 years.

In Augusta, of consumption, on the 14th  
inst. Willard Snell, Esq.

In Bath, Mrs. Martha Ramsey, 24.

### GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, OR THE SPORTING & DRAMATIC COMPANION.

On the third of January, 1835, was commenced in  
Philadelphia, a new periodical bearing the above  
comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully  
adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who  
are fond of the sports of the turf, the theatre, and  
the fashion. From the growing wealth and increasing  
population of the United States, and the ever augmen-  
tation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the  
recreation of life, it is presumed that this Jour-  
nal—possessing, as the proprietor of it will amply them-  
self to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them  
subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all mat-  
ters relating to its design,—cannot fail to meet with a lib-  
eral and creditable support from an enlightened com-  
munity in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of  
sketching out such a plan as might be so judiciously  
with any of the charms of novelty to ensure popularity &  
circulation, has been not the least embarrassing ob-  
stacle which the proprietor of this work had to surmount  
in its inception. Feeling confident, however, that its suc-  
cess is certain, when the character becomes properly  
known, they have already incurred considerable expense  
in forming correspondents over the Union; and have al-  
so ordered regular supplies of the best selected English  
periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is  
contemplated, to present in detail to the public its pros-  
pective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that  
its principal features should be drawn out, as far as pos-  
sible, that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the  
more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied  
that whatever industry and exertion be bestowed in the  
completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never  
will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution  
of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial  
and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA.—Will form a material portion of the  
Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish regu-  
larly, every week, an entire play and farce—to be  
selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a per-  
formance, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native  
productions, when they can be obtained. Independent  
criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons,  
and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly in-  
serted—besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and  
Bon Mots, prominent Comedians of the present and past  
ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in  
store.

THE TURF.—A faithful record will be kept of all the  
Running and Trotting matches in this country and Eng-  
land. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated  
thorough-bred Horses will be published once a month.  
Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keep-  
ing, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be  
particularly selected.

SPORTING.—Under this caption will be enumer-  
ated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats,  
Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Performances, Fishing,  
Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.—A quarterly review  
will be procured, explanatory of the various improve-  
ments and changes which costume worn in the fash-  
ionable circles constantly undergo, by which it will be gen-  
erated an easy task for drapers and tailors to accommo-  
date their customers with the most approved colours  
and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods.  
Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by  
this portion of the public, a full-length engraving, illus-  
trative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANEA.—Although the purposes of our sheet  
may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects  
which have been stated—we deem it proper to say, that  
there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space  
allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Foot-  
races—Epitaphs of New—Last of the Year in this city,  
and Places of Amusement—Statistics of the Grain Mar-  
ket—Agriculture—Prices of Stocks—List of Broken Banks  
—Counterfeit Note Detector—also, the American Song-  
ster, consisting of a great variety of Popular Airs, set to  
Music—and all other matters, respecting which an in-  
terest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explana-  
tion of its probable character, is particularly designed as  
a companion for the patron of the Turf, the Theatre,  
Sporting, Fashion, &c. &c. It will prove also, a ready Re-  
ference for Travelling Gentlemen, and should  
consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States.  
It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of  
one year, will be furnished with fifty two popular Plays  
and Farces—the price of which separately at any of our  
bookstores, would be at least Thirty Dollars! Here  
there is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase  
of a well stored Dramatic Library—to be had for an un-  
precedented small sum!—not taking into consideration  
the multiplied variety which it is accompanying it, without  
additional charge! Patrons who desire to procure early  
and correct information of the changes in Dress will find  
this an invaluable guide.

The GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM will be pub-  
lished every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the lar-  
gest class, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.  
By enclosing a five dollar note to the publishers, post-  
age paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to  
any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully  
requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Jour-  
nal will forward their names immediately—the terms  
will be strictly adhered to.

Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenian Build-  
ings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. Specimen numbers  
may be had on application at the office. Public patron-  
age respectfully solicited.

Country editors, who insert the above advertisement  
three or four times, will be entitled to an exchange.

### Note Lost.

NOTICE is hereby given, that is to forbid any person  
or persons purchasing a Note given by Franklin  
Whitecomb, of Sweden, County of Oxford, and State of  
Maine, to James J. Blake, of Bridgton, County of Cam-  
berland, and State of Maine. Said Note was given for  
the sum of thirteen dollars, payable in six months after  
date, on interest, about January 4, D 1835—and the  
only note ever given to said James J. Blake by the said  
Franklin Whitecomb, and this is to forbid the said Frank-  
lin Whitecomb from paying the above mentioned Note to  
any other person except the said Blake.  
N. B. There was an endorsement on said Note about  
six months after the date of the above mentioned Note  
of three dollars.  
JAMES J. BLAKE  
Dec. 12, 1834. 3x23

### JOEL C. VIRGIN,

TRACITIONER AT LAW,  
Bethel, Maine.

Reference, to PETER C. VIRGIN, Rumford.  
Reference, to STEPHEN CHASE, Fryeburg.  
Reference, to NICHOLAS EMERY, Portland.

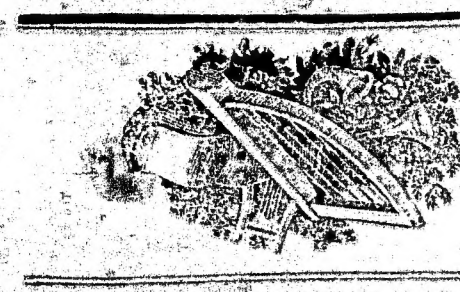
### LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office

at Paris, Me., December 31, 1834.  
BENEZER BARTLETT, Nathan Bartlett, David  
Bolster, S. Sharon Briggs, Daniel Chase, Ralph  
S. Conley, Calvin Cummings, Eben's Cushman, Joseph  
Daniels, James Danforth, James Deering, Wm. H.  
Deering, Deering & Dale, Democrat, Joseph Dudley,  
Samuel J. Durell, Charles H. Goss, Maryann Goss,  
wood, Sarah F. Hall, Henry Hawkins, S. H. Moughton,  
George King, Abigail Lathbridge, James Langley, H.  
P. Parsons, Joseph Penley 2, James Perry, A. Rice, Sec-  
tary of Oxford Lodge, Solomon Shaw, Alva Shir-  
Robert Killings, Wm. Stearns, Lewis Sturtevant, Sil-  
vanus Sturtevant, Cynthia Swift, William Warren,  
Josiah K. Weeks. JOSEPH G. COLB, P. M.

### JOB WORK,

Executed with neatness  
and despatch at this  
OFFICE





# POETRY.

LAY.—BY J. G. PERCIVAL.  
Over plain and hill and mountain  
Speeds away on pinions strong,  
Nerved with life from holy fountain  
Far away the soul of song.  
O'er it swells the arch of heaven,  
Boundless arch of softest blue—  
Round it rise the halls of even,  
Hung with every gorgeous hue.  
To the spirit land of wonder,  
Cloud concealed, it speeds afar,  
Borne on wings of rushing thunder,  
Sounding like the tempest ear—  
Rolling like ocean surges,  
When the midnight Typhoon rings,  
Hollow as a nation's dirges,  
When the Almighty vengeance stings—  
Deep and full as torrent pouring  
From a wasted Alp of snow—  
Awful as a Volcanic roaring,  
Here its fiery deluge flows—  
Yet a stream in a shady valley,  
Gurgling low through grass and flowers;  
Evening wind in garden alley,  
Breathing down from lilac bowers;  
Mellow horn, as twilight closes,  
Winding through the slumbering grove  
Maiden's hearty hedge of roses,  
Murmuring faint its lay of love—  
Yet so soft this echo lingers,  
Round the trance listener's ear,  
Sweet as struck by fairy fingers,  
Breathes the wind harp, dim and clear.  
On by knees long-drawn driven,  
Speeds away their eagle flight,  
Till the magic cloud-walkers,  
Dazzling pour a sea of light.  
Then as beams the land of wonder,  
Bursting from its cloudy veil,  
Anthem tones like peals of thunder,  
Bid the new inspirer hail.

**Beauties of Literature.** The editor of the *Augusta* (Ga.) Sentinel, in an article on the abuse and defects of the civil law generally and of that Georgia particular, gives the following illustration of the results of that system which, says Sir William Blackstone or somebody else, is "the perfection of human reason?" "A man used another for the value of his work and labor bestowed upon a house which he had built for the defendant. He used in the inferior Court, where he obtained a verdict. The defendant appealed, and after the usual delays, his case came on for trial. Before unfolding his proofs, it appeared that there was another person (we will call him A.) who had some interest in the contract; and a motion was made for a nonsuit, on the ground that A. should have joined in the action. The motion was sustained, and the plaintiff was nonsuited."

He now recommenced his suit, joining A. with him in the action. He commenced as before, in the inferior Court, where he succeeded. Defendant appealed; and in the meantime a new judge was elected for that circuit. The case came on for trial; and, upon the hearing, a motion was made for a nonsuit, upon the ground of an improper joinder of A. in the action. The judge now on the bench happened to be the very man, at whose instance the first nonsuit was granted; the plaintiff, therefore, felt himself very secure from this motion. But he was mistaken. The judge stated, that he was well acquainted with the circumstances of case, and deeply regretted that he could not agree with his predecessor—that he had examined the authorities with care, and the examination had resulted in a settled conviction that A. ought not to have been joined in the action; and under this conviction, there was no other alternative, but to nonsuit the plaintiff—which was done accordingly.

The plaintiff now commenced his action as he did at first. Before it reached the final trial the second judge was deposed, and third was placed over the circuit. We left that circuit before the case came on before this judge, but we understand that he nonsuited the plaintiff a third time, on the ground that A. ought to have been joined in the action; and that, before the plaintiff could accommodate himself to the views of this judge, his case was barred by the statute of limitations. If so, the defendant got his house built for nothing; and the plaintiff, in addition to the expenses of the house, was saddled with the cost of three suits and six trials.

**Elder John Leland.** The following letter from this pious and venerable divine, we copy from the Boston post. It will richly repay an attentive perusal. It contains sentiments eminently worthy of regard. The testimony of such a man in favor of the Administration—one who has been a democrat "of the strictest sect" from his youth up—who was a friend and supporter of Jefferson, and who has adhered to the cause of democracy through good and through evil report—the testimony of such a man is worthy the utmost consideration. It must be gratifying to the friends of the administration to find the old Jeffersonian republicans, the pillars of the democratic party in former years so firmly fixed in their attachment and support of Andrew Jackson. They are "signs" which cannot be misunderstood, except by those who

willfully shut their eyes to the light. But to the letter. It is in reply to one from the gentleman who has furnished it for publication. "Sir.—I respond to your sentiments, respecting our illustrious Chief Magistrate, and the abuse that has been cast upon him, by a heterogeneous mob, composed of nullifiers, Hartford Convention men, Bankites, and the would-be-ins. Supposing they should succeed in their wishes; is it probable that better treaties would be made—more land purchased—debts sunk faster—commerce more flourishing—public credit more firm—the hand of labor more eased—state rights more respected—the liberty of the citizens better guarded, or any blessing that may reasonably be looked for from government, bettered?"

When I survey the administration of President Jackson, I am constrained to say, "He has done all things well," and would ask those who are seeking to run him down, "Why, what evil has he done?" The Almighty Being, who seems to have a peculiar regard for the United States, has raised up men of singular qualities to meet special exigencies, whose names will live in admiration as long as history endures; and in this list or names, that of Andrew Jackson will not be obliterated: for that other men would have met with all that he has, with the same personal and moral courage and prudence; giving incontrovertible evidence in every measure, that the good of the people, and not his own aggrandizement, was the stimulus. But stop! I am no statesman.—The origin, design and boundaries of civil government I have studied; its interference with religion I have opposed; the equal rights of all I have pleaded for, but the munificence of law I am a stranger to.

In the formation of our Constitution of General Government, the aristocratic part of the community could not get woven into the letter of it all they desired; but after its ratification, they called into requisition all their energies to turn the administration into an Aristocratic channel, and by construction gave it an irresponsible tone; and were so successful that in ten years an alien act—a sedition act—stamp act, which standing army, &c. were all established; and the doctrine was trumpeted far and loud, that a national debt was a national blessing, which was chorused, "The rulers must save the people from themselves." None but those who lived at the time, can fully conceive how much it cost the sober democrats to place Jefferson in the Presidential chair, and check the threatening flood. But notwithstanding the fatal wound which Federalism then received, since the close of the last war in 1815, this deadly wound has been partly healed by the disguise of National Republicanism, and democracy has been obliged to arm herself with ballot box weapons to vanquish the same old enemy, who is now dodging out of sight under the covert of whig.

If individuals were always governed by truth justice, and benevolence, few laws and few magistrates would be sufficient; but government took its rise from the wrongs of men—Men, finding evil propensities in themselves, and seeing the over acts of others, called in the aid of sober reason to establish rules to prevent the mischief. This is government; which is an evil of itself, because it costs individuals some of their natural rights; but it is a necessary evil to prevent a greater.

I have lived under the administration of seven Presidents, and was never better pleased with the measures of government than I am now—I have endeavored to serve my generation according to the clearest light that I could gain. It is now for the rising generation to sustain the institutions which their fathers have left them—improve upon them, or radically change them: for one generation has no right to control that which succeeds."

**Snow at Baltimore.** The Baltimore Chronicle of Tuesday says:—It commenced snowing on Sunday night last about ten o'clock, and continued without intermission throughout yesterday, and had not ceased at ten o'clock last night. The snow now lies from two to three feet deep.

## PROPOSALS.

For publishing in Portland, a Magazine devoted to Literature and the Arts, to be called the

## Portland Magazine.

Consisting of Tales, original and selected, Biographical Sketches, Poetry, Notices of Books and of passing events. The publisher of the Portland Magazine thinks it his duty to solicit upon the public a long Prospectus, blazoning with unparellel promises; but should he be granted a fair trial he will endeavor to atone for the severity of predictions by his honest exertions to give pleasure and satisfaction to his subscribers.

The first number of the work is now before the public as a specimen of what it is intended to be. The publisher submits it to the judgment of the public according to its merits.

**TERMS.** The Portland Magazine will be published on the first day of each month at \$2.50 per annum, subject to a deduction of fifty cents to those who pay in advance or the delivery of the third number. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages.

Any person who will obtain six subscribers and remit the amount of subscription to the publisher shall be entitled to the seventh copy.

Letters and communications to be directed to Edward Stephens. In all cases of business the postage must be paid.

Portland, October 1, 1834.

## NOTICE.

Runford, Jan. 6, 1835.  
Mr. MILLER, Sir: Please to discontinue the publication of the Notice I sent you, wherein I cautioned the public against purchasing two notes of hand given by me to Elliot P. Kidder—as having been fraudulently obtained. I hereby acknowledge that the notice is withdrawn, and I am sorry that I was so hasty in causing said statement in said notice.

RUFUS K. BUNKER.

## REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

It is the title of a new weekly Paper, devoted to the republication of standard works of the best writers. It is well printed on paper of the finest quality, made entirely of linen; each number contains sixteen 4to. pages, making one volume of 222 pages per annum.

It will be sent by the mail to any part of the U. States or Canada, upon the proprietor receiving three dollars per annum, post paid.

Nos. 1 and 2 contain The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie, and The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith; Nos. 3 and 4, Tales of the Hall, by the Rev. George Crabbe; No. 5 commences The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith. There will be no abridgement of the work of any author.

Wm. PEARSON,  
115 Fulton St. Proprietor.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"REPUBLIC OF LETTERS." Under this title, Mr. Wm. PEARSON, of this city, has commenced an enterprise which we really think deserving of very great success. It is a publication which, in the shape of a quarto newspaper or Magazine, is intended to furnish the public with a copy of a great number of the most approved and elegant works of English Literature. The publication contains sixteen pages quarto, and is somewhat larger than the London Magazine. The paper on which it is printed is not merely beautiful to the eye, but of the best quality, and sized so that it may be read with ease and comfort. The paper is also neat and legible; and the whole is so arranged as to have the appearance of a London Magazine. To show the reader at what a sacrifice to the proprietor the paper is published, we have the greatest pleasure in mentioning that the first number contains the whole of Mackenzie's "Man of Feeling," and a fourth part of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield,"—for all which the price is only six cents. When a subscriber receives the first number, he will find in it a copy of the whole of Mackenzie's "Man of Feeling," and a fourth part of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield,"—for all which the price is only six cents. When a subscriber receives the first number, he will find in it a copy of the whole of Mackenzie's "Man of Feeling," and a fourth part of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield,"—for all which the price is only six cents.

"We have before us the 3 first numbers of the Republic of Letters, a publication the design and scope of which the reader may remember we took some notice several weeks ago. In these three numbers, each of 16 small quarto pages, are contained the whole of Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, the whole of the Vicar of Wakefield, and more than half of Crabbe's best work, the Tales of the Hall. These works, in the ordinary shape, occupy four or five docket-volume volumes, and could not be procured at less than from three to five dollars in the Republic of Letters they occupy three numbers of a paper the size of this journal, as folded for delivery, and are sold at the price of one penny each. On the contrary, the typography is uncommonly beautiful, and the paper is of a quality much superior to what is commonly used in book printing, even the best Boston editions. It is as white as snow, is composed either of virgin, or in great part of virgin, paper, and is written upon as smoothly and fluently as the sheet on which we are making this article, which is on Gillis's best."—[Evening Post.]

"A weekly publication bearing the above title, has been undertaken by Mr. Pearson. The design of the work is to place the hands of all, the old standard works, which are now generally referred to as the acme of polite literature; a course of reading, particularly followed by those desirous of inculcating a correct taste. The undertaking is deserving, and should meet with a successful issue. Each number contains 16 pages of closely printed matter; the typography is of a quality which is unsurpassed; the price is only six cents—being by far the cheapest, as well as the most useful publication of the kind. The first number contains Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and part of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield."—[Evening Star.]

"Under this title, Mr. William Pearson has commenced a weekly publication, which is certainly the cheapest that ever came to our notice. It is calculated to embrace only standard works. The first number contains Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and one fourth of the Vicar of Wakefield, the price of which is only six cents. The fifth, sixth, seventh, or eighth number, will, at this rate, contain some fifty or sixty of the best works in the English language, and cost but three dollars. The paper and typography are besides elegant."—[Courier & Enquirer.]

## RE-PUBLICATION OF THE LONDON, EDINBURGH, FOREIGN, AND WESTMINSTER Quarterly Reviews.

A uniform and correct edition of these valuable periodicals was commenced in this city a few weeks since. The publication commenced with the Westminster Review for January 1834. The April number has since been re-printed, and the number for July is in progress and will be issued in about three weeks. The Foreign Quarterly was taken up with the number for July, and the London Quarterly with the number for August 1834. The Edinburgh will be commenced with the number for October inst.

The numbers of each work are issued separately, and are printed with great type on a large octavo page, and on paper of a superior quality. The size of the numbers is not very different from the European, and they are well executed. They are quite as good in every particular.

They will be republished as soon after they are received from Europe as it is possible. It should, however, be remembered, that their appearance in Europe is very irregular, sometimes not appearing for three months from the time indicated on the cover. It is also necessary to be observed that, owing to the time of commencing the publication, there were several back numbers to reprint, so that they could not of course appear as early as would otherwise have been the case.

A number of some one of these works will be issued as often as once in three weeks, so that no one of them will be delayed longer than is necessarily required for its proper publication. Price for the whole series, comprising the regular numbers of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster Reviews, \$8 per an.

To those who take less than the whole, the terms will be as follows:—  
For three of them \$7 per annum.  
For two " 6 "  
For one " 3 "

The subscriptions are invariably to be paid within three months from the time of subscribing. From this rule there will be no deviation. Subscribers at a distance must enclose at least one half of a year's subscription in advance, otherwise a second number will not be sent—the terms being so low as not to justify any hazard in obtaining payment.

THEODORE FOSTER.

New York, October, 1834.

## PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME EIGHTEEN OF THE New England Galaxy.

JOHN NEAL, & H. HASTINGS WELD, EDITORS.

THE Eighteenth Volume of the GALAXY will commence on the 1st of January 1835. In accordance with a promise given not long since, that the paper should advance in literary merit in proportion as it gained in public favor, we have spared no pains or expense to render it worthy of the name. PRIZES have been paid for a successful TALE & POEM and a liberal remuneration has been given for Original Articles. During the last four months there have been published in the columns of the paper no less than sixteen Original Tales, and twenty-one Original Poems, together with Sketches, Essays, &c., making in all, probably a greater quantity of Original matter than has been given of the same quality in any other paper in the United States.

The fact that these exertions have been met by an increase of names upon our subscription list, far exceeding our most sanguine expectations has induced us to engage the services of JOHN NEAL, Esq. of Portland, who will hereafter be associated with H. HASTINGS WELD, Esq. the present editor, in addition to which we offer for Original Articles the following

**PRIZES.**  
For the best ORIGINAL TALE;  
FIFTY DOLLARS.  
For the best ORIGINAL POEM;  
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.  
For the best Article on a Humorous Subject;  
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

The manuscripts may be directed to the Editors of the Galaxy, Boston, and must be sent, till the last of April, 1835, and the award will be made during the month of May following. The address of the writer should be enclosed in a sealed note marked "Name;" and the directions of the successful writers only will be opened. All the manuscripts to be at the disposal of the Editors of the Galaxy.

**Terms of the Galaxy.** Three dollars per annum in advance. As we have no agents, persons at a distance who wish the paper can send the amount by mail. Postmaster and others who may forward the names of five subscribers and fifteen dollars, shall receive a sixth copy gratis; or a reasonable commission. Although our list of exchanges is already sufficiently large, and we have felt obliged to decline new ones; we will accept an exchange to any editor who will publish this advertisement—provided always, that the Galaxy is not to be put on a Reading Room File.

MASTERS & MARDEN.  
Boston, Dec 20th, 1834. No. 28 Court Street.

## Public Attention

Is most respectfully solicited by the subscriber to an invaluable preparation.

## DR RELFE'S Botanical Drops!

are every year increasing their long-established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

They have been successfully administered for many years, as a remedy for—  
Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Pustule and Obsolete Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint;—and are also successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Measles, Red Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Festering Eruptions on the Skin, and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumn Purges known, to free the system from humors.

A Physician of eminence, who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price \$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

## Teeth! Gums!

Those who would retain or restore these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

**BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE,** which is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth, without doing it the least injury. Its application also braces and strengthens the Gums, secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all discolorations and offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.

Price 50 cents.  
\*None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT's Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 3 [No. 1.] coply.

## Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss: TAKEN on Execution, and to be sold at public auction, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Store of Ezra T. Russell of Bethel, in said County, all the right in equity, which Henry Barrows of Albany in said County, woman, has in and to the Farm on which he now lives, situated in said Albany, the same being mortgaged to O'Neil W. Robinson of said Bethel, trader. A more particular description of the premises, the amount due on said mortgage and the terms of payment, to be given at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Deputy Sheriff  
Bethel, December 23, 1834.

## Notice!

All persons indebted to the subscriber on account of a more than one year's standing, are requested to call and settle by Note or otherwise.

Dec. 4, 1834.

FRANCIS BENNIS.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, **JOHN NEAL**, Administrator of the estate of **JOHN JAMES WHITE**, late of said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.**  
Copy Attest: **JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.**

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, **CHARLES BENSON**, Administrator of the estate of **ICHABOD BENSON**, late of Livenore, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.**  
Copy Attest: **JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.**

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, **THOMAS CROCKER**, Guardian of the estate of **ROBBINS**, of Paris, in said County, non compos mentis, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said non compos mentis, and also his own private account against his ward—

**Ordered,** That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.**  
Copy Attest: **JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.**

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, **THOMAS CROCKER**, Guardian of the estate of **ROBBINS**, of Paris, in said County, non compos mentis, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said non compos mentis, and also his own private account against his ward—

**Ordered,** That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.**  
Copy Attest: **JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.**

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

**RANSOM NORTON,**

late of Livenore, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

**CHARLES NORTON.**  
Livenore, January 6, 1835. 3 w 22

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

**SAUEL TOWN, Jr.**

late of Albany, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

**AARON CUMMINGS.**  
Albany, January 6, 1835. 3 w 22

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

**JOSEPH BAILEY,**

late of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

**JOSEPH BAILEY.**  
Buckfield, January 6, 1835. 3 w 22

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and tracts of land in the town of Porter, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that said lands are taxed in bills committed to me to collect, for the year 1834, as follows:

Owner's Name	Range	No. Lots	No. Acres	Value	Delinquent 1833	Total
A	16	100	150	3 06	c. 3	06
"	17	100	125	2 64		2 64
"	18	100	75	1 86		1 86
"	20	25	31	64		64
B	19	40	40	81		81
C	18	100	100	2 04	5 46	7 50
"	19	100	150	3 06		3 06
A	19	100	100	2 04		2 04
D	18	135	150	3 06		3 06
"	19	135	150	3 06		3 06
E	16	60	90	1 22		1 22
G	5	95	95	1 93		1 93
"	3	100	150	3 06		3 06
"	2	50	50	1 02	2 76	3 78
"	7	70	50	1 02		1 02
"	4	50	50	2 76		2 76
"	3	51	100	5 47		5 47
"	7	70	55	3 00		3 00

Unless said taxes with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to the subscriber, on or before **THURSDAY the 7th day of May next**, so much of said lands as shall be necessary to pay the same, will be sold at Public Vendue on said day, at one o'clock P. M., at the store of Ebenezer Blazo, Jr. in said Porter.

**EZRA GIBBS, Jr. Collector.**  
Porter, January 3, 1835. 3w22